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BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

- Mrs. Conway's Brooklyn Theatre. The Two Orphans. Wallack's Theatre. Broadway—ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN. Colosseum. Broadway and Third-street—PARIS BY NIGHT. Bowery Opera House. No. 201 Bowery—VARIETY. Wood's Museum. Broadway corner of Third-street—DONALD Mc-KAY. Theatre Comique. No. 114 Broadway—VARIETY. Metropolitan Museum of Art. West Fourteenth-street—Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Brooklyn Park Theatre. Fulton avenue—VARIETY. Robinson Hall. Sixteenth street, near Broadway—HIBERNICAN. Germania Theatre. Fourteenth street—LADY STEPHENS. Olympe Theatre. No. 204 Broadway—VARIETY. Steinway Hall. Fourteenth street—GRAND CONCERT. Fifth Avenue Theatre. Twenty-ninth street and Broadway—THE BIG ROMANCE. Park Theatre. Broadway—CROCKETT. Bowery Theatre. Bowery—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS. Grand Opera House. Eleventh street—AHMED. Booth's Theatre. Corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue—HENRY V. St. John's Church. No. 4 Bowery—LILLIPUTIAN. Lyceum Theatre. Fourteenth street—LA JOLIE PAR FUMEE. Academy of Music. Fourteenth street and Irving place—PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. San Francisco Minstrels. Broadway corner of Twenty-ninth street—NEGRO MINSTRELS. Tivoli Theatre. Between Second and Third avenues—VARIETY.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cold and generally clear.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks generally advanced. Gold opened at 114 and closed at 115. Foreign exchange was firm and government bonds strong. Money on call was abundant at 2 1/2 and 3 per cent.

RAPID TRANSIT.—Next Tuesday evening will be a field day at Albany on the rapid transit question. We hope our lawmakers may pass a bill which will secure to this city the advantage of quick and cheap locomotion for the people. It is a question of the most vital importance to the welfare of New York.

SENATOR FOX has introduced a bill to provide for the repaving of Fifth avenue, in accordance with the wishes of the property owners on the avenue. The Senator will deserve well of the city if he succeeds in pushing his bill through at this late day of the session. There ought to be no opposition to such a law.

SHARKEY WILL PROBABLY remain for some time in Cuba. Fox, the man under whose name he travelled, has succeeded in establishing the fact that his passport was stolen. So far the thief has not been actually found, but Sharkey might be held responsible as a confederate. It may be that this piece of paper may get Sharkey into trouble in Havana. It is a bad piece to fall into the hands of lawyers; but better a Spanish jail than a rope at the Tombs.

THE BLACK HILLS.—The restless border population are still in a ferment with the prospect of becoming suddenly rich in the new El Dorado of the Black Hills. People going there under the existing conditions of things are more in danger of finding Indian bullets than gold nuggets. These rash adventurers will in all probability provoke an Indian war which it will cost the country millions to terminate. We hope, therefore, that the army will do its duty strictly and drive all intruders off the Indian lands. The map we print to-day will give extending emigrants a better idea of the exposed and dangerous position of the Black Hills.

BISMARCK AND BELGIUM.—Poor little Belgium is trying to please Bismarck by taking proceedings against Duchesne and his associates. These latter are hid from the eyes of day, and Duchesne refuses doggedly to reveal their names. Why not try the thunders of the rack? No doubt under their persuasive influence stout Master Duchesne would say anything Prince Bismarck might desire him to say, and implicate any one, from the Pope to the Emperor William. We commend the idea to the man of blood and iron.

Cabinet Changes—Exit Williams, Exit Delano.

Attorney General Williams gave in his resignation yesterday, to take effect May 15. There is no reason known to the public why he should resign now which would not have been equally a reason for resigning at any time within the last thirty months; but there are reasons of great force why he should be dismissed. He was never fit for the place he holds and dishonors; but President Grant cannot afford to dismiss and disgrace him. If the President should publicly force Williams out of the Cabinet some very awkward questions would be asked. It is only sixteen months ago that the President sent the name of Mr. Williams to the Senate, and asked that body to confirm him for the great station of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court as the successor to Salmon P. Chase. After so astonishing an endorsement the President would stultify himself if he openly dismissed Mr. Williams from the Cabinet. How could General Grant ever afterward hold up his head and justify himself for nominating for the Chief Justiceship a man whom he so soon discovered to be unfit for the inferior office of Attorney General? We suppose that nobody is quite so verdant as to imagine that the resignation of Attorney General Williams is in any true sense voluntary. There can be no doubt that he has received courteous but unambiguous hints from the President that his room in the Cabinet is preferable to his company. What provision the President is to make for him is as yet unknown; but he will probably exchange the Attorney Generalship for some other office. The Russian mission might have suited him very well when it fell vacant by the appointment of Mr. Jewell as Postmaster General; but the active part Mr. Williams took in the Catazay controversy, which caused so unpleasant a stir in Washington society, would have made that position very awkward. A statement telegraphed yesterday from Washington, that Mr. Williams resigns in order to return to Oregon and enter into the contest for the United States Senatorship, is ridiculous. The first vacancy occurs in March, 1877, by the expiration of the term of Mr. James K. Kelly, the Democratic Senator, and a resignation fifteen months hence would do as well as a resignation now, if that were the object. Besides, Oregon has become a decidedly Democratic State, and, on the maxim that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, Mr. Williams would do better to hold on to the office he has rather than look to the improbable chances of a republican Legislature in Oregon next year. No matter how cleverly it may be smoothed over, Mr. Williams' resignation has been extorted from him by political necessities. Had the Connecticut election been a victory instead of a defeat this partial break-up of the Grant Cabinet would not have taken place. It results from an imperative necessity of doing something to retrieve the sinking fortunes of the republican party.

The similar resignation of Mr. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, which is expected within a day or two, will be voluntary only in the same deceptive sense. Unfortunately for President Grant, his brother, Orville Grant, has been a recipient of lucrative favors from the Secretary of the Interior, as well as John Delano, the Secretary's son. Delano's claim to be "let down easy" would seem to be even stronger than that of Williams. For the President to turn out an Attorney General whom he had nominated for Chief Justice would seem less damaging than to dismiss a Secretary of the Interior in whose malversation a brother of the President had been an accomplice. If President Grant should venture to make charges against Secretary Delano as a ground of removal the recoil would be fatal if it were shown that the son of the Secretary shared the plunder with the brother of the President. The charges of corruption against that department relate to the Indian agents, of whom Orville Grant was one, and the President could ill afford to convert the Secretary into an enemy, knowing that so potent a weapon of vengeance was in his hands. These "resignations" of Cabinet officers are made on trumped up pretences to save the credit of the displaced officers and the President; but they are really removals disguised, because it would be as damaging to the President as to the discarded officials to have them appear in their true character. Removals would be confessions. A removal of Williams would be a confession that the President perpetrated a stupendous blunder in nominating him for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. A removal of Secretary Delano would be a confession by the President that he had connived at corruption, to which his own brother was a party. General Grant is constrained to deal gently with the displaced members of his Cabinet, lest they turn upon him and rend him. He is, doubtless, too thankful to get rid of them on any terms.

But why does he cast them out after keeping them so long? There are two reasons. One relates to the most important election of the present year—that in Ohio. Unless the republicans can recover the State of Ohio this year they have no shadow of a chance of carrying the Presidential election next year. This is so obvious and so well understood that both parties concede it. But the republican politicians of Ohio feel that there is no possibility of their carrying the State with Williams and Delano in the Cabinet. As regards Delano, who is a citizen of that State, the republican organs do not attempt any disguise. The Cincinnati Gazette, a devoted adherent of Grant and the leading administration paper in Ohio, leaves the President in no doubt as to the sentiment of Mr. Delano's own State. When the news reached it from Washington that Secretary Delano is to go out, the Gazette indicated its approval in a double-headed editorial, from which we make this extract:—"Our Washington special announces that the President has determined upon a change in the head of the Department of the Interior, and that Secretary Delano will retire. It is to be hoped that this will be a real change in the administration of that department rather than a succession of the same sort. Not only the administration at Washington, but politics in Ohio, would be the healthier for it." In other words, the republicans of Ohio have no hope of recovering the State with such men as Delano in the Cabinet. When his own party in his own State thus

condemns him it is high time that he should get rid of.

Williams has been more conspicuous than Delano as a Cabinet officer by his connection with the Louisiana controversy, which has been so damaging to the administration. Instead of saving the President from his stupendous blunder in the first month of 1873, as a sound lawyer would have done, he found pretended laws to match the President's known wishes, and led his official chief into one of the worst blunders of his administration. The President condoned that act of folly by nominating Mr. Williams as Chief Justice, but the country has not forgotten it and never will. But Williams' removal, under the color of a resignation, does not result from his bad advice on the Louisiana question. It is a consequence of his profuse and corrupt expenditure of money in the Southern States under a pretence of carrying out the Enforcement laws. This part of the Attorney General's conduct will not bear investigation, and the President thinks it better to get rid of the officer than to face the record. By putting out Williams and substituting an honest, capable man, he hopes to win the same indulgent judgment which has followed the replacing of Crawwell by Jewell and Richardson by Bristow. It remains to be seen whether this game can be played with success. Postmaster General Jewell's recent exposures proved that the President blundered in retaining Crawwell so long; and Secretary Bristow's policy involves a similar condemnation of Richardson and Boutwell. The President cannot recover the good opinion of the country by making removals which are a confession of his past blindness and neglect of duty.

Louisiana.

The impeachment of Auditor Clinton was by so large a vote, and the preparations for his trial are pressed with so much zeal by the Louisiana Senate, that there is no reason for supposing that this is a mere party movement. But it is of little interest outside the State of Louisiana. The current statement that the Lower House of the Legislature intend to disregard the conditions of the compromise is of more serious and alarming import. If the substance of the compromise, in the sense in which it was accepted, should be departed from, such an act of bad faith would inflict great injury not only on Louisiana, but on the conservative cause throughout the country. The Southern conservatives have again and again professed their full acceptance of the results of the civil war as embodied in the three new amendments. If these are solid reasons for taking them at their word the old fraternal feeling between the North and the South can easily be restored. But the country watches with keen interest for proofs of the candor and good faith of the South. If, after accepting the Wheeler compromise and gaining the advantages it brings, the Louisiana conservatives should set in disregard of its spirit, they would furnish their enemies in the North with a dangerous weapon. If Louisiana forfeits its pledges, it will be a plausible inference that all the Southern conservatives will act with equal disregard of good faith, and, from the moment it is believed that Southern promises and pledges cannot be trusted, the South will sink to the condition of a people who have no sense of honor. If Louisiana, after accepting the Wheeler compromise, violates its understood conditions, there will be no further trust in the South, and the last condition of that afflicted and oppressed section of the country will be worse than the first. The conservatives of Louisiana should scorn, as a stain upon their honor, any attempt to turn the compromise to uses not contemplated by the other side at the time of its adoption; for, if the Northern people should be convinced that the South cannot be trusted, and that it does not consider itself bound by bargains and pledges in the sense in which they were understood at the time they were made, we do not see how the sectional controversies can ever be adjusted. Unless men stand by their engagements there is no possibility of confidence. We sincerely trust that the Louisiana conservatives will carry out the compromise in good faith in the sense in which they knew it was understood at the time by their opponents. There is nothing which could so fatally damage them as suspicions of bad faith.

THE REMOVAL BILL.—It seems pretty certain that if the Removal Bill passes at all it will be in a form not acceptable to Governor Tilden. What he desires is power to remove State officers on his own judgment of their conduct. It is quite certain that the Senate will consent to confer on him no such authority. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate having reported yesterday that Senator Wood's substitute was unconstitutional that body fell back upon removals by the Senate on accusations made by the Governor. The question under discussion in the Senate related chiefly to the number of Senators whose votes should be necessary to a removal. It is already clear enough that the Governor will not get the authority he wishes, and in that case he would probably as willingly see the bill defeated as passed. A bill in accordance with his wishes was offered in the Assembly yesterday, but it is against all probability that the Senate will accept from the Assembly a bill whose leading provision it has deliberately rejected.

A TRUCE IN THE MEXIC.—All immediate danger of violence in the mining districts seems at an end. The presence of the troops has had the effect of intimidating the lawless spirits among the strikers, and though the men seem resolved not to return to work they are not likely to again have recourse to violence. The question now resolves itself into one of endurance, and there can be little doubt of the ultimate result. When poor rich with families try a struggle of this nature with their wealthy employers the result generally proves disastrous to the workmen, who must have bread. It is true that capital suffers considerably in these strikes, but nothing compared to the misery that results from them to the working classes. If both parties were wise they would seek, by mutual concessions, to avoid these destructive strikes which waste in a few months the hoarded gains of years of toil.

The May Vacancies in the City Departments—Governor Tilden's Action.

The 1st of May will be moving day for some of the heads of city departments, and the month will bring forth new flowers in the municipal parterre. The politicians are much interested to know what description the latter will be—whether they will be delicate exotics watered by Apollo or hardy plants of strong democratic growth. We are to have a new Fire Commissioner, a new Park Commissioner, a new Dock Commissioner and a new Police Commissioner. Are these important positions to fall to the share of the darlings of the Manhattan or the pets of the Wigwag? Are the patent leathers or the brogans to march to the front in this first important distribution of patronage? Is broadcloth or corduroy to sit in the seats of office? These are the questions that now agitate the political mind; that keep up a constant clatter over bottles of Chateau Lafitte in Fifth avenue, excite noisy discussions over barroom whiskey, fill the Mayor's chamber with nicely perfumed visitors and crowd the City Hall Park with cracked boots.

The Police Commissionership is regarded as the most important position to fall vacant by expiration of a term of office next month, and hence the probable successor of the fussy nonentity, General Duryee, who dies out in a few days. After a term of office as useless to himself as to everybody else he occupies the principal share of the public attention. The "boys" do not like the air of mystery and secrecy that hangs about the leaders, and they fear that some name hitherto unknown in active democratic life may be sprung upon them from the Executive chamber. They want one of their own school appointed; some democrat known by his works, and approachable by democrats even if their brogans are heavy and their hands unglued. The Park Commission and the Dock Commission are also regarded with interest, although not in an equal degree with the Police Commission. These departments employ many laborers; hence the "hard-listed democracy," as it is called, desires to see men in active sympathy with them in both boards, if Mr. Thomas E. Stewart should be superseded. When it is remembered that four months have drifted away without any change in the person of Mayor Hovey's administration it is not to be wondered at that the democracy are excited over these May appointments or that the friends of the aspirants for the positions should manifest intense feeling over the contest. A marked feature of the preliminary manoeuvres is the effort made by the different interests to enlist the sympathies of the Aldermen in their favor. As the appointments made by the Mayor, being for full terms, will have to stand the ordeal of confirmation by the Board of Aldermen, it will readily be understood why the importance of a city father has increased so materially within the past week.

It is to be hoped that amid all these rivalries, struggles and intrigues Mayor Wickham will remain true to his early pledge to be "no man's man," but to make his selection of public officers in the interest of the people and of the city rather than in the interests of individuals. Thus far his appointments have been of a character to meet general approval. That they have been too few to accomplish a general reform in the city government is not his fault, but the fault of Governor Tilden. Mayor Wickham has proved that he would give New York an efficient, capable, high-toned and harmonious government if the singularly narrow or execrably dilatory policy of the Governor of the State did not obstruct and defeat his efforts in this direction. The appointments he will now have in his power to make, without any thanks to Governor Tilden, will not greatly better our present unfortunate position. A good Commissioner will go into the Police Department in place of Duryee; but Disbecker and Matzell will still be fastened upon the city. In the Park Department Mr. Thomas E. Stewart retires, but he has acted throughout in the cause of reform, and his successor can do no more. The Fire Department and the Dock Department will not be thoroughly reconstructed, as they ought to be. It is clear, therefore, that Governor Tilden's reprehensible neglect to aid in the reorganization of the city government will be as mischievous after the May appointments as it has heretofore been. The heads of two of the most important departments in the city have been removed by the Mayor, so far as his authority extends, on charges affecting their official integrity. The Governor, having the power under the law to approve or disapprove the action of the Mayor, does neither. He avails himself of a power he ought not to possess to evade all action and to paralyze the arm of the Mayor. If he believes the accused officers to be innocent justice to them demands that he should promptly so declare and veto their removal. If he believes them to be guilty he should grossly wrong the city and violates his official duty by neglecting or refusing to confirm the sentence of the Mayor. By his unfortunate dilatoriness the Governor has increased the demoralization of the departments, brought the high office of Mayor into contempt and rendered good government impossible. It is not trifling with the citizens of New York, or disposed to treat their judgment and sentiments with contempt, he will either enable the Mayor to reconstruct the government next month or make public his reasons for declining to do so.

CANAL TOLLS.—The Canal Committee of the Assembly have made two reports, one from the majority, recommending the reduction of tolls on lumber to four mills and the abolition of all tolls on up freight, excepting foreign mail. The minority oppose any reduction of tolls from three mills' sheet. It seems clear from the Auditor's report that it will be unwise to reduce the tolls until measures are adopted for a better and more economical management of the canal. We are on the eve of important changes in our canal policy, that, when brought about, will enable us to have low tolls without injustice to any interest. We had better remain as we are until such a result is accomplished and not embarrass the canal by a reduction that will be premature and hazardous.

MR. ASSEMBLYMAN MARCHESI proposes to reduce the license of theatres from five hundred dollars to one hundred dollars. But why should the theatres pay five hundred dollars for license—why one hundred dollars—why fifty—why one? We leave Mr. Hauschell to answer the conundrum.

The Dana Habeas Corpus Case.

We think we shall never find reason to relinquish the opinion we have long held—that the editor of a journal who casts unfounded aspersions on public officers or private citizens is justly amenable to the law of libel. If there are not penalties for causeless attacks on character there ought to be. We believe the editor of the Sun is of the same opinion, for he maintained it with great force of argument against a city contemporary two years ago. If he has slandered Boss Shepherd or Boss Grant or Boss Anybody we should be willing to see him surrendered, though a member of our own profession, to condign punishment. The tremendous power of the press to destroy reputations and torture private feeling ought to be under strong legal as well as strong moral restraint. Every right thinking man regards honor as infinitely more precious than life, and an assassin of character deserves the severest penalties which the law can inflict. If the Sun has been guilty of wanton libels on innocent men we should rejoice in the interest of sound morals and honorable journalism to have it taught a lesson which would impress journalists with a just sense of responsibility. There are few crimes of deeper turpitude than the wanton destruction of character by the editors of public journals.

But editors, like other accused persons, are entitled to the protection of the law. It is one of their duties to expose public corruption; and when, in the discharge of this duty, they incur the hostility of powerful men, the law should protect them so long as they act from honorable motives. Mr. Dana's scathing exposures of the Washington Ring has raised up hosts of enemies who scruple at no expedient to bring him within the clutches of the law. In a recent case before a Washington court he was fraudulently subpoenaed as a witness, in the hope that his attendance would bring him within the District. This device for entrapping a New York editor was so palpable and so barefaced a trick that Mr. Dana was justified in refusing to obey a subpoena issued on a false pretence, whose real aim was not to secure his attendance as a witness, but to bring him within the jurisdiction of a Washington court for purposes quite foreign to the case in which he was summoned. When Mr. Dana refused to obey the subpoena an attachment was issued against him for contempt of court, and he very properly resorted to a judicial tribunal for a decision as to his duty. Judge Blatchford has decided that the court of the District of Columbia had no legal authority to bring Mr. Dana before it. He makes this so clear by an able and lucid review of statutes and judicial decisions that no intelligent man can doubt it. We approve of the public spirit of Mr. Dana in getting an authoritative exposition of the law on this important subject. The conductors of public journals will have a clear perception of their liabilities since Judge Blatchford's decision; and although we have no wish that newspapers should be exempt from responsibility for what they publish we are already of the opinion that their responsibility should be defined by law and not be subject to the caprice of tricksters, who are willing to prostitute the law to private vengeance. If Mr. Dana has libelled anybody let him suffer; but every good citizen must abominate the attempted tricks to bring him to Washington on a false pretence as a witness for the real purpose of arresting him as a criminal. We quite agree with the Sun that Judge Blatchford has discharged his duty with a manly sense of judicial independence.

MEXICO.—The synopsis of the speech made by President Lerdo at the opening of the Mexican Congress, which we publish in our telegraphic despatches, will be read with satisfaction in this country. It is consoling to learn that the sister Republic is comparatively peaceful and that measures of wise reform are being pushed rapidly forward. In order to keep pace with the times education is to be made compulsory and normal colleges are to be established for the higher education of women. It is evident that Mexico has entered upon a new road, in which we wish her success. The people have certainly shown themselves possessed of many virtues, and it may be that a bright future still lies before the sister Republic.

MR. PRINCE, of the Assembly, is making commendable efforts to force action on the rapid transit question. The general bill to authorize rapid transit roads in cities came up yesterday, and a Mr. Kennedy won the unenviable notoriety of moving to report progress. The object of the motion was to delay and defeat the bill. It was, of course, in the interests of the horse car lines and other opponents of rapid transit. But Mr. Prince subsequently succeeded in getting all the rapid transit bills made a special order for Tuesday next.

THE WAR IN CUBA.—The activity of the insurgents seems in no way diminished since Valmaseda has taken the field. That redoubtable commander has gathered the largest force ever moved against the insurrection, and if he fails to check Gomez and his lieutenants Spain's chance of holding Cuba is at an end. In the meantime the insurgents, true to their policy of devastation, are applying the torch to the plantations in every direction. Never at any period of the struggle did the insurgents penetrate as far west as they have done within the past week, and there seems little reason to doubt that they will succeed in reducing the Western Department to the condition of a desert. By the destruction of the plantations the insurgents not alone cripple the Spanish treasury, but every estate destroyed adds to their ranks numbers of men who can be utilized in the struggle for independence. Within the next few weeks the fate of Cuba will be decided. If Valmaseda fails to disperse Gomez's force the insurrection may be looked upon as having at length secured its final triumph.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN, by a vote of fourteen to five, have called upon the Legislature to reject the six bills sent up to Albany by Comptroller Green and pressed by his lobby at the State capital. They declare that these bills, if they become laws, will increase the power of the Comptroller and retard the growth and prosperity of the city. As the direct representatives of the taxpayers of the city they protest against them as mischievous jobs.

Police Violence.

The policeman's club has again been brought into notice by the cowardly and unprovoked murder of a man named Campbell. This unfortunate, attacked in the first instance by some infuriated ruffian, is slain by a blow, a wholly unnecessary and unwarranted blow, given by a man who, by a strange misnomer, is called a guardian of the peace. There must be something very lax in the manner of training our police force when a member of that body believes it to be his duty to strike any man who may become involved in a scuffle on the head with his club, without waiting to inquire into the merits of the quarrel. In this way a respectable man, attacked by a highwayman, is in as much danger from the staff of the officer of the law as from the unlicensed ruffianism of the thief. Campbell's case is an illustration of this danger. In endeavoring to preserve the peace he offended some drunken ruffian and was actually protecting himself from the violent attack of a rowdy when he was slain by a blow from a policeman's club. There must certainly be a limit to the privileges of policemen, and we think they ought to stop on this side of murder. If the regulations of the force leave this point in doubt we hope they will be corrected, so that the ordinary policeman will understand that he must not kill unless at the risk of being hanged. We believe the man who killed Campbell did so in the conscientious discharge of what he considered his duty. It is to be hoped the jury that tries him will have at least as much regard for their duty and send this model guardian of the law into seclusion for the term of his natural life.

PARLIAMENT AND THE PRESS.—Mr. Sullivan, one of the prominent home rule members gave notice in the House of Commons last night that he would nightly call attention to the presence of strangers in the gallery. As no one has a right to be in the House of Commons except the members the press reporters will be obliged to withdraw, as, according to the etiquette of Parliament, to notice the presence of strangers is equivalent to demanding their expulsion. Mr. Sullivan's object is to compel Parliament to fix the status of the press, so that the reporters may not be subject to the caprices of the House. Mr. Sullivan is himself a journalist and the proprietor of two of the most powerful papers in Ireland.

A COMANCHE SURRENDER.—Wild Horse, the celebrated Comanche chief, and some forty of his braves, with their families, have surrendered to the agent at Fort Sill. We hope these people will be at once disarmed and sent to some reservation where they can do no more injury. It is almost time to be done with the feroce of inviting the Indians to be peaceable and then supplying them with arms and ammunition in order to tempt them to break the peace.

THE INTER-OCEANIC CANAL.—There is a difference of opinion as to whether Panama or Nicaragua furnishes the best route for the inter-oceanic canal that is destined to join the Atlantic and Pacific. At first sight Panama, on account of its shorter canal line, appears the most suitable, but as the doctors disagree the matter will have to be settled by consultation.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE "Shanghaun" has reached Drury lane. There is a project on foot in France to cross the Atlantic in a balloon. Senator Theodore F. Randolph, of New Jersey, is sojourning at the New York Hotel. Baron and Baroness de Bussierville, of Paris, have apartments at the Hoffman House. Surgeon Lewis A. Edwards, United States Army, is quartered at the Sturtevant House. Senator William Windom, of Minnesota, is residing temporarily at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Commander L. A. Beardslee, United States Navy, is among the late arrivals at the City House. Congressman Alexander Mitchell, of Wisconsin, has taken up his residence at the Hoffman House. Prince Napoleon has started a new party in France. It's like the Grant party here—very select.

Sixty-five women are to be appointed to clerks in the savings bank branch of the English Post Office. General W. T. Sherman and wife are in Cincinnati to attend the wedding of Miss Phillips and Mr. Charles Leaman. Although there are a great many saints in the recorded lives there are 4,070 saints whose lives have not been written. Consolidation of the leading freight lines means that the railroads have made up their quarrel and the next victim is to be the public.

Lieutenant Colonel John W. Barlow, of the Engineer corps, United States Army, has taken up his quarters at the Hoffman House. George Sand is said to be more deeply interested in that "profound spiritual tragedy," the Brook lyn trial, than she ever was on any subject before. Orton, Demostrotor—I don't care whether he's Orton, or Tichenor, or Castro, or who he is, but I hate to see a poor man kept out of his property.—Punch.

Cardinal Manning and Cardinal de Luca went to a social gathering at the house of Mr. Story, the American sculptor, in their splendid ecclesiastical costumes. At Monaco a gentleman came to the roulette table and put down his last full of gold pieces. Another said to him, "Beg your pardon, sir, but could you favor me with the address of your hat-ter?"

The Turkish Minister declares that the report that many murders had been committed by the Turks in Bulgaria and Roumania is without foundation; and he adds a good reason—"There are no Turks in Roumania." Good ideas—Those artists in France whose pictures have been rejected for the Exhibition are again to have an exhibition for their own, and the world will have an opportunity to learn whether com munees always do reject only the good pictures.

Very careful on some points, the French government. As the Tichenor case in England has assumed the dimensions of an opposition, and operates at public meetings, the Paris censorship hesitates to authorize a play made out of the trial.

The monument to Maximilian, just raised at Trieste, is a statue which represents him in the dress of an Austrian admiral. On one side of the pedestal is written, "To all my friends, whom I leave on the shores of the Adriatic, my last adieu, Maximilian."

Mrs. Allen, at one time so favorably known to playgoers here, and who recently revived among us her former successes, is engaged for the next season at the Chestnut street Theatre, Philadelphia, which it is intended, if we may judge by this instance, to organize on a first class scale. Maria Augusta Generoso Estrella, the only daughter of a wealthy gentleman of Brazil, has come hither to study medicine that she may return home and devote her life to the service of the poor. Ais and amateurs—the lady was under stood, when she left Brazil, to have pledged her self to celibacy.

The Marquis de Castellon is a knight errant of modern times. In the streets of Paris he surprised several small boys hurling a dog's "bone" at him. He let out right and left, rescued its animal and gave a poor woman fifty francs to take care of it. The Marquis is clearly an estimable gentleman, notwithstanding his partial resemblance to an agent of the Society for the Prevention, &c.